BACK TO THE PRINCIPLES OF CHRISTLESITY.

[From Le Pays, of Paris, of June 9.]

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If North America possesses in its political constitution, in the genius of its people, and in its territorial conditions, the principles of an exceptional viality, it requires much more than that to shield it from the internal revolutions which trouble the Old World. On the contrary, numerous elements of dissistant threaten it with so much the more intensity, as in that country everything is produced with viclence, without moderation, without counterpoise. It is known through what terrible inascial crises toe United States buy from time to time the freedom of their twelve nundred sanks, and the unlimited extension of their spirit of enterprise. We have recently seen its State Lagiatures themselves kindle a real brand of civil war in promutgating that dictatorial law called "the Temperance law" of which no absolute royalty of Europe would dare to take the initia ive. Toose was have visited the country recognise in it many other more

is promutgating to at dictatorial is a called "the Temperance law," of which no absolute royalty of Europe would dare to take the initial two. Those was have visited the country recognise in it many other mere intimate causes of snover-non—the intolerant fasticism of the religious seets, the insufficiency of the law to protect persons and property, the abuse, in fine, or shat individual liberty of which America locate, but which is really too often exhibited in the despotism of the minority over the majority.

It is true that these so diverse causes proceed with only a slow step toward the disolution of American society, in destroying by degrees the notions of right and of justice, without which no society can exist, to make the brutal law of torse predominate as well in the march of administrative circles as in foreign policy. But there is one of them more immediate, which tends to nothing less than to rend in twain the territory of the Union, and to tear the consideration for the confideration. Every one may guess that we mean to speak of slavery.

Little is understood in Europe of the strange amaignm which is presented in the United States by the unlimited therety of individuals and of associations, and by the slavery of the Conformation which they affect among sheaselves for everything which concerns their social relations. Our conscience, more logica and less complaisant on account of interests, would not know how to account of interests, would not know how to account dialerty in the Northern States, numerous societies who have had slavery in our co onies; but public sentiment has never occasoried it as a regular condition. It was a wound always sore, which we had not the coorage to have bealed by a severe operation, but against which at least an indestructible rational remores constantly protested.

In Amirica, among the people so proud of their self government, they do not pique themselves upon having so much moral debeasy. There are, particularly in the Northern States, numerous societies who have impos

Such a state of things was too violent-too iniquitous—tou anti-Coristian—not to provoke agita-tions and internal crises. Although the interest of the American of the North may be the same as that of the slave growers of the South, since they profit by the adventages of the cheap cultivation of

that of the aleve growers of the South, since they profit by the advantages of the cheap cultivation of cotton and of sugar, there was in 1832 a first awakesing of public optaion; and since that epoch, the strike of the abouttonists has continued through rists and excesses of all knods, until it has become for the United States a vertable sword of Damedes. At one time, even, four years ago, it was believed that the rapture of the Union was consumated. The compromise measures of Mr. Cay saved the republic from that disaster; but in the opinion of all dis erang minds it was only a momentary frace. And, indeed, this disturbing question is represented to ray with all its fatal consequences, so true is it that every negation of right brings with it its inevitable chastisement, as well for nations as for indivituals.

It is from Boston, in the diste of Massachusetts, that was issued in 1852 the first serious protestation against alevery, under the respected impulsion of ex-President John Quincy Adams. It is at Baton that the new abolitionist campaigh commences, not only against the compromise measures of Mr. Clay, but against all American legislation relative to alaves. It is known that already the streets of that city and of several other cities of the North have been bloodled for that on each buman law; finding itself evidently in opposition with the Divine law, with the meat secred principles of humanity, it was ampossible that there should not be produced the saddest of spectacles in a civilized society that of judges being yowed to public contempt, and of reverted the respected of humanity, it was ampossible that there should not be produced the saddest of spectacles in a civilized society that of judges being yowed to public contempt, and of reverted the presented to the Senato of Baston a project of law, which is plainly and utterly in opposition to the late sot of Congress, demanting the disminual and ineligibility of every magistrate whe would cause the arrest of a fugitive slave.

This boid initiative is on

the diminesal and ineligibility of every magistrate whe would came the arrest of a fugitive slave.

This boid initiative is only a debat, but it coours in apportune obscumentances, and it has been immediately supported by other significant manifestations. At New York, in the annual sension of the abolitionist societies, federal Sensions themselves have made speeches epenty attacking the federal pact, and pravoking the regions themselves have made speeches epenty attacking the federal pact, and pravoking the rapture of the constitutional unity of the States. At the other extremity of the confederation, in the still little known countries of the far West, the same antagonism has broken out with violence, in harmony with the hair savage manners of that region. There have been armed assembiles, and a geolater killed at Leaven coth, in Kansas; and the latest Southern mail announces that a popular storm was threatering in Misseuri.

But in the present condition of feeling on the other side of the ocean, the sightest spark of civil war may lead to a general conflagration. We in France are unable to form an idea of the extrame diversity of parties, of opinions, of religious and political theories which sparate the citizens of the greak Republic. The ancent demarcations exist no longer. The traditions of the heroic epoch have disappeared. Every capital question creates two new camps, composed of beterogeneous elements. There results therefrom a universal inquietude, which profits exclusively men of disorder. The jumnals of the United States are full of reports of riots, and sometimes of assessituations, on the subject of these paperis. Supply to everything, it is an intolerable regione which we supply to everything, it is an intolerable region of the profits exclusively men of disorder. The jumnals of the United States are full of reports of riots, and sometimes of assessituations, on the subject of these papers, and which makes then drawd manner of the areal contests.

A government respected and intelligent might be su

on the series of sunders understood the federal pact.

On smother side, if the rovereignty of the States does not permit the abolition of slavery by an act of Congress, it prevents also the imposing on the non-dawsholding States the solidarity of the iniquity of the others. There is in that evidently a solution quite simple, liberty for all in the circle of their interests and of their principles. The day in which that liberty shall have been re-ortablished, we depend upon morality to cause to disappear from the Usion, concer or later, this loper which dishonors it. The sholitionist societies recken to-day thousands of adherents, and dispose of several millions of dollars. All that they want now is to find at length, in the Mirthern States, that which has been always found under the sky of France, a free land, which liberates by law all those who touch it.

Nullification in Massachusetts.
[From the London News, June 8.]
It is nearly a year since we had occasion to point out that there was something going forward in the Western World which might, and probably would, become as interesting as any Eastern question whatever. In the first days of June, 1854, events occurred in Boston, United States, which exhibited to the world the very remarkable spectacle of a colli-

sion between the constitutional laws of the United States and those of the isading State of the United-Massachusette. For many years then laws of Massachusette, in regard to personal libert, had been precisely the same as our own. In the case of the slave child Med, it was decided in Boston, as in the case of domerast, in E gland, that every slave, on the doing the soil of the State, he came free. When the Pagitis clave he was in the course of discussion at Washington, the State, as the course of discussion at Washington, the State of Massachusetts decised to be redically unconstitutions, became it was incompatible with the "personal liberty laws" of some of the State, and essocially of Massachusetts. It was evident to all clearmined men that the die was now cast for revalution. Several dargerous cases of collision about State rights had occurred before, leading (essocially in the South Carolina nullifloation master) to the very verge of war; but neave before has there been a coeffict on the "Personal Liberty laws" of any State—on such important rights as habas corous and trial by jury. When such a discrepancy is known to exist, and to be beyond mending by any cost of comprenies, it does not make the explication. That is would be some difficulty about fogitive slaves, however, nobody had much doubt; and when the demand was made, a year ago, for the rendition of Burns, the fagitive slave, everybody felt that the occasion was commanded to the page to the facility of Massachusetts against the encroanments of the new federal law. They could not, in the ogitation of the moment, decide on the proper mode of sustaining the crastitution of Massachusetts against the encroanments of the rew federal law. They send the special proper mode of sustaining the crastitution of Massachusetts against the encroanments of the residence of the filar, and to mounting for the history and the support of the state, requesting the yeomeany to hasten to play the gray for the rains from Buston to over part of the state, not with rejoicings

functionaries are really very much to be pitied. They cannot obey the contradictory laws of the Union and the State: they have to make their choice between them. They have preferred the federal laws; and one can only say that if they expect, after that, to be permitted to rold their State offices, they are highly unreasonable. They may look to Washington for employment or recompense; but their chance is over in Massachusetts. Well: the next thing was the attempt, which has miscarried to brigg three of the most eminent and nonored of the citizens of Breton to trial on a charge of constructive treason. It was found that no jury could be depended on to find them guilty; and the trials never took place. The attem A bad, however, a very regions consequence. The acute examination of the laws, old and new, affecting the personal rights of chizens, dusclosed the fact that the privileges which had been transplaned from the field of Runnymede into the valleys of Massachusette, are now actually uprocted and cast abroad at the command of the slave holding power, preponderant at Washingtin. This is to be set right immediately, of course. There can be no doubt about that in a case where the liberties of the Sons of the Pilgrims are involved. Thus far, it has been done without sacrifice; for poor Burny himself, the slave who was manched down to the wharf at Boston in the presence of tens of thousands assembed to witness the sacrifice, has been sent back again. He was found to the would tell what had been said and done at Boston. He was sold for a very small sum, and he has been telling his story in public in Massachusetts and elsewhere. That marriaces will have to be made, and very serious sacrifices, and very

could not be allowed to speak to anybody of his own race, lest he would tell what had been said and done at Boatca. He was sold for a very small aum, and he has been teilling his story in public in Massachusetts and elsewhere. That sacrifices will have to be made, and very serious sacrifices, and very scoot, there can now be little doubt; and the only question remaining is, whether the people of the State will be staunch enough to bear out their representatives in the predigtous deed which thay have done.

That deed in, carrying their declaratory bill on the personal liberties of the citizens of Massachusetts, in spite of the veto of the Governor of the State. The moment of collision has arrived and is past. It remains to be seen whether the citizens will support their representatives under the consequences. When the Governor's veto was communicated to the Senate, an earnest debate ensued on the question, "Shall this bill pass, the Governor's decision to the contrary netwithstanding?" and "the bill was passed—yeas 22, pays 3." So much for the Senate, which sent down the bill to the Representatives, who report:—"The Personal Liberty bill came down, with the Governor's objections, which were read; and then the bill was read in concurrence, the veto notwithstanding—yeas 229, pays 76."

What the convence's objections, which were read; and then the bill was read in concurrence, the veto notwithstanding—yeas 229, pays 76."

What the convences will be, there is no saying. We wish there was ground for a hope that the central government woul; retrace its stops, repeal the Fugitive Slave law—so hated by the great majority of the citizens of the Union—and take very good care never again to infringe the dearest nights of the oldest and wisest and best of the States.—But of this there seems to be no hope a yet. The slave power is too strong in Congress at present for any amende of the sort. What then 7 is measured to the sort. What then 7 is inconceivable that he powled to fine for the first powled. The savely will be unver

Massachusetts.

U. S. Troops in Florida.—L'euts. Walbridge and Mullen have arrived at New Orleans in the steemship Fashiou, from Florida. The troops at Fort Demand have been removed to Fort Myers, on account of sickness at the former place. The troops stationed on the Western side of Peusacota had visited a number of the Indian towns generally deserted. Indians seldom visit the military posts, but they are still peaceable. The expedition under Oapt. Pratt to Malco River and Cape Roman, had returned to Fort Myers; they met with no Indians. The expedition under the command of Liteut B sn-soc, which started for an exploration of Lake Okee choobs, has also returned, all in good health.—St. Augustine Assignt City, June 11.

There were 880 dogs killed in St. Loxis the past month

There were 883 dogs billed in St. Louis the past month seconding to the official report,

From the London standard, June 4.]

HAYMARKET THAATES.

Mr. Heary Smooth's overs, "Botta, or the Grome of the Harthberg," which has been twice auco incided and twice portpuned, has been got out at tast. It was per or med on Sa urday nigre, notwithstanding the palsable disadvantage of hoatseness on the part of Mr. Sims Reves, and other drawbacks.

Of this opera something had already been known by the extracts which have crept into the concert room. It has not been recently written by the clever composer whose name it bears, but, like other works which have emanated from native pens, has lacked the opportunity which, have ra batter state of thirgs, would surely have been afford dit.

Mr. Henry Smart is a writer of no ordinary capacity. His tastes and scholarship are of a very different order to what we have usually witnessed when "English opers" has been advantured in public. His imagination is asfertile as it is original, being as free from common place in its products as it is pleasing and pictureque when dramate sily applied. But these are facts not unknown to the countries out of the metropolis. His muste has been heard at the Prilibarmonic and other pleass where it would is pleasing and picturerque when drarate sily applied. But these are facts not unknown to the open obserure of the metropolis. His music has been heard at the Prilharmonic and other please where it would not be likely to be introduced excerting upon the best grounds; while the occasional sorgs which have issued under his band have had for superiors in three features which give worth to such things—namely, in grace, melody, feeling, and that peculiar inchases of treatment which is both a betrayal of music reaching and of indviduality. The sore of "Berta" is full of proof of his endowments, and of the probable success he would reach in the realms of opers, bad we but a little mationality in such matters, and a little more disposition to party by example the contemps which foreigness are but too ready to bestow upon us.

But why, with such high pretensions as those which inherently belong to this gaulieman as an inventor and a classic, has he alided his music to such a worthless libretto as that which we perused and

ventor and a classe, has he amed me must or soon a worthless liberto as has which we perused and listered to on Saturday night? In the most footish days of English opera books we never had anything thinner, poorer, and sillier than this, which is made up of undeniable "nonnesse versas," and that empty and insipid dialogue which passed current a few years ago, but widon we had hoped had been ridituied too effectually ever to have revired again—much less in connection with musto so beautiful and descriptive as that watch we undenibled y have in the "Berta." Hr. Shart has been unfair to himse in this respect, and how us has managed to derive the lospitation he has from such lyrics as are here set forth it would be hard to determine. For risk, too, the performance of music of this class in a theatre ne-casurly ill previded with the resources which it obviously demands, was also a point worth re-ca ideing. The score is no highly conceived thing. It is ample and abundant on all sides, and the concistent are no less critically taxed than the instrumentalists. Singer and players of the first class are persuntority asked for in both of these departments, or she the results cannot but be impurfect and dissatisfying. We believe that every assistance that could be rendered in the production of the opera was slowed by the management; but more could not be done than the materials permitted, and hence music essentially recredite, though far from being dryly and unpopularly so, could scarcely fail to meet with development uncertain and inaccurate. It is no fault of Mr. Buckstone that the execution of B-rits was in many places registed yoperate theatre, the singers there being simply the back grounds for Mr. and Mrs. Stan Reeves, who were exagged as special cards, it empetions the was willing to grant English at the service of a hea ing. Much cost must have been incurred in the undertaking, and we trust it will be repaid him. In fact, there is little duub of that, for the operance of the Hertaburg domain, and subsequently impri

the sentiment of which is of a more tragic hus, is broader in its shapes and manifestations. The cavalina for the sciprano, in which the maiden commutes retreachfully with herself, is the most scriking vocal piece in the opers, and is as finely conceived as it is dramatically expressed. There is also some charmingly tender tener music in this opers, besides, as imposing duet between the lovers, in which the rapturous delight of restored confidence is brill'autily delineated. But there are many other passages that arrest the attention on the score of felicitous idea, constructive tact, and picturesqueness of coloring. As a writer for the o-chestra, Mr. Smart may be praised very highly. The instrumentation of "Berta" in bright and piquant, and full of graceful and tempting effects. The c variaters, it acherezes to a practice that it seems must, whether or not, prevail in an English opera, have each their balled, (and a meticas more than one), for the delectation of the gods, and the commercial interest of the publisher. These we should have been glad to have seen cmitted. Taey are excellent specimens of their order, it is true; but they are none the less tiresome on that account. They drop in when they are least wanted, and the sweeping and irresistible encore of the unsophisticated people sloft multiplies the objection and the inconvenience twofold.

Mr. Eims Reeves, as we have already observed, labored under a severe coid. His energy, however, was unsparing, and when his voice was not pressed, he sang besuitfully. But the music belonging to the part of Michael is of an exceedingly operous character, and suffering as Mr. Reeves was from a but too palpable hoarsenss, it was wonderful how well he managed, and how effective he was in those situations in which effort was indispensable. Mrs. Sims Reeves was the Berta; and here, too, there are some heavy responsibilities, the cavatina for instance in the second act, and the duet which fellows—the former of which, it may be mentioned, this expert vocalist introduced a

When a fair profit can be made on any fanoy stock security, it should be secured. These who acted spon that principle have made money during the present week. At the first board to-day, Eris boads, 1875, declined a per cent; Illinois Central boads, h; Canton Company, 4; Michigan Central Railroad, 3; Cumberland Coal, 1; New York Central Ballroad, 4; Harlem, 4; Chicago and Rock Island, 1; Eris Railroad, f, at the opening, but closed at yesterday's prices; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 3; Galena and Chloago Railroad, 24. New York Central bonds ad-Chicago Railrond, 2½. New York Central bands advanced ‡ per cent; litinois Free Land bonds, ‡; 100 Cleveland and Toledo Bailrond, 1‡. Reafing Railrond classed at yesterday's prices, with moderate 100 read closed at yesterday's prices, with moderate

sales. The active movement noticed in Cumbariand continues unabated, not withstanding the decline in prices. State stocks were almost entire'y neglected to-day. There appears to be no sellers at anything below previous prices. Railroad bonds were in fair request, but railroad stocks appear to be favorites

At the second board the market was more regular and buoyant. A large amount of business was transacted. Illineis Central bonds advanced 4 per cent; Erie Railroad, 1; Reading Railroad, 1. Page.

ma Railroad declined | per cent. The transactions at the Assistant Treasurer's of. fice to-day were as follows :-Paid on Treasury account.
Received do.
Balance do.
Paid for Assay office.
Paid on disburying checks

The telegraph announces the arrival of the steamship Daniel Webster at New Orleans, from Nicarsgus, with two weeks later intelligence from California. She reports that the Star of the West seven bundred thousand dollars in gold on freight, She is good for a million all told, and the Panama steamer for as much more. Both steamers will be along in a day or two. There were no specis exports from this port this week.

The Superior Court has decided that the New Haven Railroad Company is liab'e for every share of stock issued by Robert Schuyler while transfer agent. Only one Judge (Campbell) dissented. The announcement created quite an excitement and general joy in the minds of the honest portion of the community, and dismay, of course, among those who were in hopes of cheating holders of the over lasue cut of their money. Boston and its vicinity will, without doubt, howl. This decision is not final, for the company can appeal; but when a full beach of the Superior Court decides upon a question there is very little probability of its being reverted. This decision, equitable as it is in every particular, is, in our opinion, calculated to injure the value of railroad stocks.

The annexed statement exhibits the quantity and value of foreign dry goods entered at this market or consumption, for warehouse, and, also, the withdrawals from warehouse, during the week ending and including Thursday, June 21, 1855:-

\$23,213 12,231 13,343 18,274 12,980 Tetal......\$518,542 \$84,071 \$80.040 Value put ca the market during the week \$602,613

The reduction of stock and the increased firmness of prices, which we mentioned in our last notice of the dry goods trafe, have continued to operate as a check upon transactions. Hence rather less activibut this had not obcasioned any uneasiness among factors. They seem quite willing to retain what-ever desirable goods they still have on hand, as they believe that they can make them pay just as well, at least, during next season as they could now, if they manifested any eagerness to sell them. The bulk of what stock is here—and there is much less on the market than usual at this period-appears to be of a decidedly better average character, and on this account, we presume, parties holding it are in nowise anxious to sell it, unless when they have an opportunity to do so at full rates. Hence, though the existing demand is moderate, there is consider-

sble firmness and uniformity in prices. Brown and bleached sheetings and shirtings are not so freely offered, but as the inquiry is rather tame, quotations are without variation. Cotton flaunels, cotton jeans and denims are about the same. More demand exists for arills, at 72c. for brown, 74c. a 8c. for bleached, and 94c. for blue; duck is quoted by factors 1 a 2c. per yard higher, but is quiet. Gingbams are in fair request without charge in price. Lawns and nankins are unaltered. Osraburgs are held at an aivance of 40. a 1s. per yard, but are not active thereat. Printing cloths are more stifly held, yet are rather sparingly purchased. Prints, stripes and ticks remain as

previously reported. Woollen productions have not varied much imeres and cloths are rally quiet but steady. Doeskins and flannels are attracting a little more attention, and are, if anything, becoming more valuable. Jeans and linseys are not in brisk demend, but they rule quite firm. Mouslin de laines are inactive at old figures. They are less abundant. Satinets and tweeds are selling slowly at former

Foreign manufactures are quite dull, and in most instances nominal in value. The imports are very small for the season, and the stock remaining on hand is a greatly reduced one. These circumstances keep the market tolerably easy, and prices steady. The demand, however, is very limited, and emanates mainly from local buyers, who want to make up supplies for the late summer and fall trade. Out of this arises an extremely light and irregular traffic, by which alone the deadness and monotony characterisir g the business are in some degree disturbed.

cated people sloft multiplies the objection and the Mr. Sima Reevra, aw the have already observed, was trapsaring, and when his voice was not present, be samp besultinily. But the munic belonging to the part of Mrchael is of an exceedingly observed, be samp besultinily. But the munic belonging to the part of Mrchael is of an exceedingly observed, be samp besultinily. But the munic belonging to the part of Mrchael is of an exceedingly observed the part of Mrchael is of an exceedingly observed the part of Mrchael is of an exceedingly observed the part of Mrchael is of an exceedingly observed the managed and how effective he was indepensable. Mrs. Sims Reevras was the Berta, and here to the case at the same to the case of the nearly mrs. Sims Reevras was the Berta, and here, too, there are some heavy responsibilities, the cavatia for instance in the second sot, and food do. \$60 000 00

OUT TRADE REPORT. Harvapar, June 13—2 P. M. Fleur dull and lower for inferior to common grades. The sales embraced about 6,000 bbis. Common to good cookee State closed at \$5.50 a \$9, and 500 de. common

nominal. Corn—Sales of 30,000 a 40,000 bushels mixed Western at \$1 01, \$1 03 and \$1 04. Port was firm, with cales of 500 a 500 bbls., at \$19 62 a \$19 75 for new mess. \$18 75 a \$18 87 % for old do , and \$11 for new prime. Cotton was steady at the recent decline and prices

ADVERTISEMENTS BENEWED EVMRY DAY.

622. 624 BROADWAY REFITTED AND FUR-accommodations for permanent and transient guesta.

261 FOURTH AVENUE, THURD DOOR FROM with er without board. The house has all the modern improvements, and the location sary and central.

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GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, OR TWO SINGLE gentlemen, can be a commodated with board at 150 at Eleventh atreet; the house is new and contains all modern improvements. Price reasonable. Unextionable reference required and given.

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floer, with smaller rooms; would give a preference, if
required, to a tensily; on the Hudson river. Healthy
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POARD IN BROOKLYM—157 BRIDGE STREET, COR wife can have a very pleasant spartment. with board; also a few single gentlemen taken, on moderate terms.

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two minutes' walk from the depot. Inquire on the pre-

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, FOR GENTLE-men and ladies—board for the ladies only—in a new house with all the modern improvements; the boure is in a desirable location and the prices are mede-rate. Address E. C., Broadway Post Office.

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cingle gentlemen can find agreeable Board at 87 Sands street, Brooklyn, five minutes' walk from Fulton ferry. The neighborhood is quiet and pleasant, and the bouse is well adapted to the accommodation of those who seek health and comfort.

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WANTED—FOR A LADY AND GENTLEMAN, WITH full board for the lady and breakfast only for the gentleman, a nice furnished room, where there are very few, if any boarders. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, W. De L'Orme, Herald office.

171 WEST EIGHTEENTH STREET.—TWO GENTLE. all modern improvements. Breaktast and tea if desired.

40 MERRAY STREET.—A FRONT THIRD STORY bedroom to let to a single gentleman, with or without board; also, a second story front room, very handsomely furnished, to let with board to a gentleman and wife, or to two gentleman and or a furnished room, at 43 Marray street, to let without board. to lot without board.

A WILL FURNISHED SUIT OF PARLORS TO LET,
to one or two gentlemen, with breakfast if required, in
a private house, containing modern imprevements, and destrably located near Union park. Family very small—no
children. Apply at 31 Irving place.

A MANLSOME SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS, PAE
lor and bedrooms, communicating, to let, at 39 Cinton
place, Eighth street; also, an upper room, suitable for a gosttleman who wishes to occommise in ledgings. House hee all
the modern improvements.

A AMERICAN FAMILY OF TWO PERSONS OCCUbying a pleasant cottage in Fifty second street, would
let a parler and two bodrooms, furnished, to two gentleman
or a gentleman and wife, with beard, where the coexister
block of Eighth avenue cars. Terms moderate. Address P.
Ray, Herald office, for one week.

Rsy, Herald office, for one week.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING IN A NEAT
cottage house, with all the modern improvements, in
the upper part of the city, would like to take a lady and
gratienan to board, or an invalid lady or gentleman. Afdress C, W. Herald office.

BOARD.—TO LET. WITH BOARD, AT 80 GRRENE
a treed, a large front and back recom, separate or togothcr, furnished or unformished; marble mantels, gas, nee and
cold water, and within a minute's wells of Breadway.

DOARD-AT A COUNTRY SEAT, ON THE BANKS of the East river. A private family, occapying a large house, delightfully located in full view of the East liver, with catenaire lawn, regetable garden and bath house, with to take a family of grown persons and two or three single genters on to beard for the summer and fall. Cardage and stable room it required. Access to the eleg warp from minutes, by the Second, Third and Fourth avonue cars. Address Country Seat, Union square Post Office.

BOARD:—A LADY HAVING & LARGE MOUSE, is desirtoke of accommodating one of two families, or two or three eight gentlemen, with board. Also, i Barn, where and bedroom intribuled or universished; bath and geste the house. Apply at No 95t. George's place, Meet Thistomth street, between First and Bedroom devices. Or his Hense will be les three mentiles store the first of July.

DOARDING-PABILIES OF STNOTE GENTLEYEN

desiring arry and specious apartments, can be accounted
dated at 49 and 61 West Trenty second stress, between Firsh
and Sixth arcsume. The lossion is beating and desirable
as a summer residence. References required.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE LARGE, AIRF rooms, furnished or unturnished with full or partial feated, in a large house, pleasantly situated, with hot nad roold habby, gas, &s. Fer partial are inquire as 174 West Twenty second street, more Eighth avonue. Uses pass aper three onlightles, Unarge moderation.

BONRD WANTED-BY A LADY AND TWO DAU flor; with unfurnished room and bedroom an act flor; price not to exceed \$700 per annum. Address 5.

BOARDING AT M WARREN SIREST. PLEAUA board. One large room, with pantry attached, withhold a goalemen and his with, or a garty of gentlemen yould like to cross together. Day boardors accommode with board.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD-A PRW PAMILE by more can obtain goed beard and desirable rooms and applying at the Park House, Orange, How Jorsey Richards running per day from New York.

PAGLE HOTHE-LODGINGS.—SINGLE GENTLEM.
will do well to remember that they can obtain goingle rooms at 25 cents per night, or \$100 per week, at the
Engle Roid, owner of Frankfort and William streets
[60] PRESCH BOARD.—GENTLEMEN WHO WISH 2M., lesen French by practice, can apply to a teacher MC French, No. 239 Trach streed, near Societ avenue Ti language only is spoken by the family, who, as well as his soil, are from Feris. The terms will include all the necessary instruction and beard.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROUMS WITH PATTA third white bouse set of Fifth avenue from \$10 to \$22 pm. week. The house is new, and has all the modern improvements.

IN NINTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH AVENUE, CA he produced one or two very comfortable furnished cora in the first and accound stories, without boar; for single gos tlemen only. Belan, do., in the house. Unaccoptional reforences required. Address bor 3, 230 Foot Ginso.

T THE BAZAAR, 21 CROSBY St., WILL BE SOL-on Menday at 12 o'clock, twenty five heress; a's wand second hand carriages of all descriptions, double and single harness, saddles, briddes, &c. JOHN H. GATFIELD, Proprietor.

ECOND HAND CARRIAGES—CONSISTING OF COACH es, rocksways, buggies, &c., for sale cheap a MOTT & CO.'S carriage emportum, 555, Broadway. Also, a large assortment of new of overy description.

SECOND HAND CARRIAGES FOR SALE. — TWO light top wagens, nearly new, one two cent fallon top carriage, two open wagons, nearly new. Enquired S. FEARCE, 21 East Twolfth atreet, near University

CUMMER CARRIAGE FOR SALE —A SECOND HAND he aix seat Bret, in perfect order, will be sold low he also, a superbandile horse. Apply at FLYNN'S avables, C. No. 18 West Thirteeath street.

FOR SALE—A DAY MORGAN HORSE, SIX YEARS old, 16½ hands high fine figure and style, and good speed; perfectly sound and hind; sold for want of use. Apply at private stable, Pacific street, mear Court street, case of coal yard, Breeklyn. TOR SALE—A BORTON CHAISE, NEARLY NEW, so owner has no further use for it. Apply to J. EUSSELL, 62 Gouvernance treet.

FOR SALE—A SORREL MARE, NINE YEARS OLD, For perfectly gentle, goes in southle and sincle harness and good to saddle; alse a black mare, five years old; seld for want of use. Apply at 247 Tenth avenue, food store.

DIEST RATE TWO HORSE PEDLAR'S WAGON FOR I sale, cheap.—The running part of the back seasoned le-case, and has been a ed but very little. Apply to GROTER, BANEE 2 CO., 405 Broadway.

HOSSE FOR SALE.—FOR SALE, A SPLENDID gray Hambletonian horse, six years old. Is hands high, warranted sound and kind; can trot in 3 misutes. A light shifting top wason, becapity made, and harves, nearly new. Apply at the Club stable, corner of State and Boscum arrests, Brooklyn.

EXCELSIOR HOUSE, CROTON DAM —THIS HOTEL, is new open for the accommodation of personnen corrunates to arders. Visitors will take the Hudson River

PORT MONMOUTH HOTEL IS NOW OPEN FOR THE season—This hotel is new, and beautifully situated in a large order greve, near the west base of the High-hard, commanding a full view of the ocean and bay. The bathing beach cannot be surpassed Good fishing and shooting. The steamboat Eagle leaves the foot of Murray street at 9 A. M. and returns in the afterases. On Saturdays the Eagle leaves the city at 3 P. M., and returns on Monday at 6 A. M. N. B—This hotel is at Port Monmonth, and not at a place called Union.

Port Monmonth, N. J. JAS. EAGAN.

Port Meamouth, N. J.

THE NEA VIEW HOUSE, HIGHLANDS OF NEVGeink, N. J.—This new botel will be opened the latter
part of this mouth as a first class aummar histel, for the
reception of hearders and transient visiters. Families
reception of hearders and transient visiters. Families

BUCKLET ROUSE, STAMPORD, COMM.—THIS DE-barable summer house is now open for the accommeda-tion of families. For rooms and terms apply to or address the undersigned, at Buckley House, Stamford, Coma. J. M. STAPLES, late of the Proscott House, New York.

DEAUTIFUL SUMBER RETREAT.—FOREST HOUSE.

Budd's Lake, New Jorsoy, situated on Scheeler's meuntain, about 2000 forest above the level of the sea and unsurpassed for healthfulners and beauty of situation. Carriago a laways ready at the Stanbeye station of the Morriagn and Essex Hailroad to carry quests to the house. For rooms, do., address the proprietors. J. M. SHARP & OU.

Forest House, Stanbope Fost Uffice, N. J.

COLLINS HOTEL, FOOT OF CANAL STREET, FRONT-or degle rooms, fronting the river, on mose reasonable terms. The location is desirable in warm wonther, full view of seeas steamers and New kork bay.

TALLMAN & MAPES, Proprietors.

NEW YORK BAY HOTEL, 2% MILES FROM JERSEY
City forty, on Bergen point, plank read. The most
beautiful summer residence is the State. Fishing, bathing,
boating. Disnert and support at an hour spaceties Private
carriages to and from the house to city. New open for pormanant and transient guests. Apply at the house, at to
Capt. LEESE, Post Office, Jersey City.

PAVILION HOTEL.—N. BUNEI, RESPECTPULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has just opened the Pavilion Botel, at Port Washington, S. J., enthe the three shury river, and is ready to receive families for the reason. Dinners for private parties at moderate prices. For farther information, apply at 566 Houston street, New York. DICHMOND HILL HOTEL, STATEN ISLAND, 19 OPHE to the season. Charges, 57 a week; children under ten years of age, \$4; servants, \$4 80; horses, \$5. Handsome aurits of rooms, si'h pariors. Particulars at 5, W. Benedict's store, Ke, 5 Wall street, N. Y.

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DOCKAWAT SEA BATHING.—THE PAVISION HG.
Ly tell will be re opened on the 20th of June. This establishment is greatly enlarged, and comprises recras is autos for fostilies, sirgle rooms, and a number of extenses on the grounds furnished, with or without beard at the boot. Stabiling, coach houses, and saloons for exercise and ammented. Stabiling, coach houses, and saloons for exercise and ammented known each of some feet of the bots, or place soon, av de. & Cliff street. New York. Cara, in connection with starse to the hetel, leave South forzy daily at 9 and 10 A. 2., 346, 416, and 2.66 and 6.06 p. M.

JOHN GEO BAINERIDGE.

CANDS STEERT HOUSE AND FAMILY HOTEL.

Foreone wishing a quiet and aplendid home will do well
to call at los sands street, brosslys; though an expense has
been sperred in fitting up this house, the prices will not exceed
any well conducted house in the city. Rosens, without without hoard, to lest, or partial board.

San Bathing.—Cape May, Cape Island, National Hall. This large, now and splendid first class losts, fitted up with gas, and unsurensed by any other, is now open for vititers, on its usual moderate terms. Having no bar, it is as distinguished for its quies comfert as for its superior accommodations. National Rail occupies an entire square of high ground four the surf, with a large garden to trant, edgoing the pure sea breeon and a menitorative of the occan.

ARBON GARRETTON, Proprietar.

TRANTON FALLS, BRAR UTICA, N. Y.—TRE HOTEL,
A at this piace of favorite resort is open for the season.
Vistors can now rough it direct by the Black Eiver and Ution
Railread, trains inaving Uties on the arrival of the chambeat expanse train, also of the Hadeen river express train.

E. MODEE, Proprietze.

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Nacrau street, two doors from Wall, first Roor.

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DOUNTY LAND OFFICE ALL BOLDIES: SAftores Described and teamsters, or the witows of those of those who silves witten days on see or effect, in any see since 17%, are entitled to 100 seems of boursy land. These who received of or 30 seems and fixth the balance. No change suit the warrant is oplicated. Apply to the seed of G. G. BHUDELIDZ, No. 2 Names street, two doesn's rule.

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Housty lands and "extra pay" for U.S. Nevy safers for, is all was since 1700—their widers such heirs—promptity obtained and paid.

Balance due, sedewl and heirs of decessed U. R. saffors and other collected, and all finds of clarms applied the United Bitates recovered by undersigned, and the since so chains of them who pecished with United Sates into "Albang," will be prefitted by calling on EDW ARD RISSELS.

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